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Special Advertisements

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

In the Legislative Council yesterday.

The PRESIDENT announced that, with other hon. members, he had proceeded to Government House, and ad presented to the Governor the address in reply. To his Excellency had made a reply indicative of the gratitude for the expression of his members' loyalty to the Queen's throne and person, and eulogising the loyalty of the colonists generally, and particularly as it was manifested on the occasion of the death of the New South Wales troops to Egypt.

The PRESIDENT also read a commission from the Governor authorizing the Chairman of Committees, in the absence of the President, to administer the oath to members of the House.

Leave of absence during the present session was granted to Mr. J. H. Neale.

The House adjourned at 16 minutes to 5 o'clock until 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, there was as on 18 September on the business paper, most of which were asked by members and answered by Ministers.

On the motion of Mr. DIBBS, leave of absence for the present session was granted to Mr. Alexander

Mr. BRUNNEN moved, that Mr. Angus Cameron be appointed Chairman of the Committee for the present session, was agreed to as a formal motion.

Mr. LUSCOMBE resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech, supporting the action taken by the Government, for patriotic motives.

Mr. GIBBEN supported the amendment, on the ground that the action of the Government was illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. W. CLARKS approved of the action of the Government, and would support the motion for the amendment of the address in reply.

Mr. GARRARD agreed that the action of the Government was a bold one, but they were not justified in taking such action, as the Government's sanction was not necessary.

FREDERICK contended that the necessity for sending our troops to the Sudan did not exist. If we had wanted to assist the old country we should have sent so much more effectually by providing for our own defence. He should fail in his duty if he did not oppose the Government in this matter.

Mr. LORRIS supported the amendment, and expressed his opinion of the Government's action, and expressed his desire to assist a meeting at which the people of this country.

Mr. GOULD thought that events had shown that these colonies were not so free of weakness to the mother country. At the same time, he thought the matter should have been discussed in Parliament before any such action was taken. He thought the Government had been illegal. However, the country was pleased to carry out what the Government had done.

Mr. COPPLELAND said that when our history was

taken there would be no brighter page in it than that which recorded the speech made by Sir John Robertson at night. He reminded the House that the Government of this country had been handed over to the slavery by the old country, on the sole condition that we should continue to be a part of the empire. We had never been called upon to contribute towards our own defence by the Imperialists. He traced the history of our dealings with Egypt, and contended that the Government were fully justified in their policy of non-interference, as its object was to put down slavery of the very worst kind. We were told that we should stay at home and defend our own frontiers; but if that had been the policy of England in the past, she would never have stood in her proud position of to-day. She had been asked what would be their feeling in seeing the force if they learned that they had been deceived by those who sent them, and that the Parliament, or a section of it, was of opinion that they should not have been sent. He called upon the Government not to press this matter to a vote, as they would not do so. Mr. WILKINSON was of opinion that the Government were justified in their action, and that they should be commended. Mr. ARBUTHNOT said the Government had done that which was not strictly within the four corners of the constitution, and therefore came before the House as a question of confidence. He would not be allowed to take the verdict of the country on this matter, although in saying that he did not wish to convey any

rest of a dislocation. It had been put forth that if we had not taken part in this war we should have remained neutral; but in answer to that he would point out that England had acquired most of her colonies by conquest, and if England were humbled

there could be no doubt that other nations would follow on the same policy, and that we should be in danger. Our interests and those of the Empire were identical. We were proud of the deeds of England, and we ought to be proud of having achieved them in accomplishing these great deeds. If the Government had done wrong, they had taken the proper course in calling Parliament together at once, to give the representatives of the people an opportunity to say whether their conduct was right or wrong.

Mr. A. RYAN moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5 minutes to midnight until 4 o'clock next day.

The announcement recently made by the MINISTER FOR MINES at Hay of the losses of horses, cattle, and sheep caused by the drought of last year, on which we have already commented, is not considered startling information. The news is decidedly not pleasing, but it is less disastrous than was expected. In matters of the kind it is at all times well to have facts instead of guesses. The facts furnished by the MINISTER, who derives his information from the declaration made to Clerks of Petty Sessions last January, are set forth in the following table:—

	1884.	1885.	Decrease.
Horses ..	326,954	316,916	10,038
Cattle ..	1,640,751	1,498,358	142,393
Sheep ..	37,334,000	31,617,000	5,717,000

The decrease column is indeed heavy, and can be made heavier still by adding to it, as the MINISTER has done, the increases which a year favoured by ordinary seasons would have brought about. In fact, the MINISTER's estimate that the loss to the pastoral interest is equal to about four and a quarter millions sterling, is well within the mark. Near the close of last year it seemed probable that the pastoralists could not possibly avoid contracting a much heavier bill. It must be remembered that 1884 followed a year which was both droughty and disastrous. The losses in some districts, notably those of the north-west, were heavy, and in all parts of the west graziers found it difficult to obtain sufficient food for their stock. The unfavourableness of 1883 was clearly indicated by the stock returns collected at its close. In 1882 there were 38,114,814 sheep, in 1883 37,334,000. Had the seasons of the latter year been favourable there would have been in 1884 nearly 40,000,000 of the ovines on the pastures. The stock of sheep increased steadily from the year 1822, when there were 138,755 pastured, to the end of 1883, when the total reached thirty-seven millions, the highest point shown in the records. In 1881 there were over six millions, and from that year until 1876, when there were over twenty-five millions, the sheep-breeding industry, notwithstanding the adverse influences of a few bad years, progressed satisfactorily. Its first serious check came in 1877, when the losses were nearly as heavy as those of the last year. At the close of 1877 there were only twenty-one millions, a number which the six favourable years which followed nearly doubled. In three years the stock was increased ten millions. As an indication of what one favourable year may effect, we may mention that at the close of 1879 there were 30,062,000 sheep, whereas the returns of 1880 made the total 35,398,000. Taking these figures as a guide, it is not improbable that the present, which is so far a good year, will leave the numbers close to what they were at the close of 1883.

The decrease in horses and cattle, although numerically small as compared with the decrease in sheep, are really much to be deplored. During the last ten years the large stock have been out of favour. They were not so profitable as sheep, the wool of which was realising very high prices. There was but a small demand for horses, and it was difficult to dispose of the surplus of horses left after the home markets were supplied. In 1876 there were 368,703 horses and 1,811,018 cattle, or about 50,000 more of the former and 1,733,000 more of the latter than are at present on the soil. These deficiencies are not so easily met as those which appear under the head of "sheep." The establishment of the frozen meat export trade, and the increase of the demand for preserved meats, have brought cattle again into favour. Wool has declined in price, and pastoralists now know that it was not a wise policy to trust all the eggs to the one basket. In the case of horses a greater mistake was made. The stock was allowed to dwindle down to a condition from which even home requirements could not be met, and during the past three years this colony has been importing extensively. There is, however, in the case of the cattle, one pleasing feature. The inferior qualities have been weeded out, and the stock left are, as a whole, much superior in quality to the cattle which formed the herds of ten years back. It will require many years of patient work to bring the cattle and horses to the position which they should occupy in connection with the pastoral industry.

While the rains are falling and the grass growing, the seasons being in every respect propitious, pastoralists must not forget the lessons past seasons have taught. The most bitter of these were inculcated during the years 1877 and 1884. The losses of the former were nearly as heavy as those of the latter. The difference was but slight, a fact which is illustrated by the following table:—

	1884.	1877.	Difference.
Horses ..	366,703	328,150	38,553
Cattle ..	3,131,013	2,746,253	384,760
Sheep ..	29,269,768	21,921,092	8,348,676

These are details which should not be disregarded, nor should the pastoralists overlook the figures which the records of the last 25 years contain. Between the years 1867 and 1879 dry seasons so far checked the pastoral industry that no progress was made. Is it not apparent that droughty seasons and unpropitious years should be anticipated? Time keeps moving on with even tread, but rain does not fall as regularly as the orb moves. Some provision must be made for the dry seasons. It is plain that some forethought averted many losses which would have occurred during the late drought if Nature had not been assisted. Towards the close of last year the oldest inhabitants of the western country described the seasons as the worst of which they had knowledge. Yet although much more stock were on the soil, the losses were not much heavier than those of 1877. Railways were available, and flocks and herds which could not possibly travel along ordinary roads were conveyed to localities where there was grass. Immense quantities of hay were brought by rail from the eastern districts to the west. It happened, as it usually does, even in the driest years, that many parts of the colony were clad with herbage. Farmers whose holdings were not far distant from these

coast had favourable seasons and garnered large crops. If the dire experience of 1877 had not been disregarded, the losses of 1884 would not have been so heavy.

Let us hope that the good time is coming when a few months of drought will not cause disaster which shock the world. The fact cannot be cloaked. Millions of useful animals were slowly starved to death. How different would the result have been if the four and a-quarter millions sterling acknowledged as lost had been judiciously spent in useful works before the 1884 drought commenced! What huge stores of fodder a good system of irrigation, aided by cultivation, might have provided! It is estimated that there are within the colony's boundaries 207,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It rests with the persons who occupy this vast tract to use it properly. Not many years ago, when the stock of the colony consisted of about twenty million head, there were pastoralists who averred that the land was overstocked; but a moderate degree of enterprise on the part of the holders of eastern runs doubled the carrying capacity of the colony. The problem now left to solve is to what extent can stocking be carried without risking losses such as those under notice. The new land law, by causing permanent settlement and encouraging enterprise in pastoral pursuits, may afford a reply.

In a speech delivered a few weeks ago, Sir HENRY JAMES, the Attorney-General in the present English Administration, pointed to the great decrease of crime there has been in the mother country during the last twenty years, and furnished reasons for the conclusion that the decrease had resulted chiefly from the spread of education. Those who cling to the opinion that the world is steadily getting worse might profitably glance at Sir HENRY JAMES'S figures. He gives 2800 as the average number of persons sentenced yearly to penal servitude in England and Wales during the five years ending in 1864, and 1400 as the number so sentenced during the five years ending 1884, which means that the number of more serious crimes decreased by one-half. If, as may be assumed, the duties of the police were more efficiently performed, and the administration of justice was improved during the twenty years, the result would be more favourable than that. It must also be remembered that while the statistics of criminality have been getting smaller the population has been steadily increasing. In 1860 the population of England and Wales was 19,000,000, in 1883 it amounted to 20,000,000, so that although the number of criminals had increased by about one-third, the fact seems to be that while one in 1260 of the population was convicted of serious crime twenty-five years ago, at present only one in 2360 of the population is so convicted. It may be said that these figures, interesting as they are, prove less than is contended, since they deal with one class of crimes only, and that while offences of one kind have diminished, offences of another kind may have increased. Such, however, does not appear to be the fact. It is pointed out that the decrease described cannot be the result of an alteration in the severity of punishments, since the sentences of imprisonment for indictable offences have also greatly decreased. The convictions for less serious offences are said to have diminished to the extent of 1500 on the yearly average.

Nor is the extent of the progress that has been made to be gathered from tables of statistics. The fact to be noted is that while, so far as least as the commission of crime is concerned, the condition of the population has so greatly improved, industrially things have altered for the worse. Sir HENRY JAMES points out that the rule has been for crime and pauperism to go together. In good times crime decreases, and in bad ones it increases. If some men steal and kill because they are wicked, others do so because they are hungry and are driven to desperation. As a rule, in England people have been able to infer the statistics of prisons from those of workhouses. According to this rule, the crime of the last few years would have altered for the worse, not for the better. "During the seven years from 1876 to 1883," says Sir H. JAMES, "bad trade has been upon us, and, ably aided, paupers increased in number from 10,000 to 25,000, whereas during the like period not only were convicts largely decreasing, but the average prison populations in England and Wales fell from 20,400 to 10,800." Thus it appears that not only has the condition of the population improved, it has improved in spite of special difficulties. According to the figures quoted, the rule in such matters seems to be reversed. In about the proportion in which pauperism has gone up, crime has gone down. It is to be feared that the records of these colonies show no such results as those stated. A short time ago, however, we pointed out that, although the moral condition of the colonies may be improving but slowly, there is an improvement. In 1882, for example, there were 41,402 arrests in the colony; while in 1883, notwithstanding the increase of the population, the number was 39,768. This is not a large decrease, nor is it safe to draw weighty conclusions from the returns of a single year. But, in spite of some rather serious drawbacks, there can be little doubt that all the colonies are making moral as well as material progress. The new phases of vice which have presented themselves of late may seem to be against this view; but there is larrikinism in Great Britain as well as in Australia, and in both countries any broad conclusions must be drawn not from the vagaries of particular classes, but from the tastes and habits of the people as a whole, and especially from those of the "dim common populations." The figures we have quoted show with sufficient clearness that under increasingly unfavourable conditions the masses of the mother country are changing for the better.

To what is the change traceable? This is the question which Sir HENRY JAMES under takes to answer, and although the correctness of his answer will be disputed, it would be difficult to find any other solution of the problem than the one given. It is not among the old, but among the young, that the change has been taking place. Courts and prisons are less in demand, not because the old are reforming, but because the young are being kept from vice and crime. It is among those who are under 30 years of age especially that the improvement is found. "Year by year the proportion of criminals under 30 years of age, compared with those

over that age, has of late been steadily falling. In the year ending March, 1879, the male prisoners under 30 years of age averaged 9584; in 1882 that average had been reduced to 8613; and although I have not the precise numbers before me the average has since materially diminished. On the other hand, the male prisoners above 30 years of age, daily in custody, had during the like period increased from 6038 to 6181." If these figures indicate moral progress they also convey that the progress is due to the elevation of the young. And to what is that elevation due? The answer will be. To a variety of causes, and to causes which it would be difficult to either weigh or measure. But Sir HENRY JAMES claims, and we do not see how his position can be successfully disputed, that the two great causes of the change that is going on are education and temperance. The English Education Act was passed about 16 years ago, and at that time the number of the children of the poor found in voluntary schools was less than a million and three-quarters, now the number is between four and five millions. Whatever opinions may be held as to the moral effects of popular education, there is the fact that not only have the prisons been getting less in demand while the schools have been getting fewer of the class for whom the schools are intended. Education alone may not prevent evil—a few would contend that it does—but the tendency of official records is to show that it lessens the kinds of evil that necessitate policemen and indirectly, it does this both directly and indirectly. "Every brewer," says Sir HENRY JAMES, "will tell you that their customers are fewer than they were, and their excise returns tell the same tale. Those who have filled our school rooms are deserting the taproom, and on this wave of temperance ignorance and crime are floating from our shores, while education and honesty replace them." This is just the result that the promoters of popular education have always predicted, and it is one that everybody should rejoice to see.

If such a thing were possible, Mr. LUSCOMBE'S mind should certainly be set right by the numerous and exhaustive letters by Mr. GOSNOLD upon the subject of fruit. Mr. LUSCOMBE made the following very grave charges:—"That the carriage of fruit is managed in a very unsatisfactory manner by this department, and that numerous complaints have been made of which no notice has been taken; that there is unnecessary delay in forwarding the fruit, which frequently occupies two days in transit from Parramatta, and that in consequence vessels often sail without the consignments intended for them; and that the C trucks employed for this service are not properly maintained, and that the fruit, which is heavily tarped, is often used to cover the other trucks until the fruit before it arrives." Mr. GOSNOLD shows him, or at least shows all intelligent readers of his letter, that each and all of these complaints are either baseless or built upon such petty frequent facts as to be topped over by the first assault of common sense and accurate information. As to "unnecessary" cost, the actual cost is from one to two shillings per ton from Parramatta, which possibly may be regarded as unusually cheap, but not in other ways open to objection. As to the delay, it is at once pointed out by a statement of the rule of the department, which leaves all handling of fruit, both in loading and discharging, to vendors and consignees. To the unnecessary delay, and the statement that it sometimes takes two days to get fruit from Parramatta to Sydney, the reply is that, on one such freight, and although the most unqualified contradiction. The time occupied from Parramatta and Sydney in no case exceeds an hour and a-half. "It does, however, sometimes happen that consignees neglect to remove fruit arriving at Kewden by the afternoon passenger train, in which case it has to be sent to Darling Harbour where it is removed the following morning." But who is to blame for that? Any package from Parramatta to Sydney may lie for a month at the parcels office; but no sane person would say that it occupied so long in the journey. The delay is not in the transport, it is in the handling of the fruit. The COMMISSIONER states that those used are not tight, and that tarpaulins could not damage the fruit if it were properly packed. The further charge made in a letter to the *Herald* of losses incurred, if also answered by very similar statements. The fact is that Mr. LUSCOMBE'S report, let us hope that Mr. LUSCOMBE will be a little enlightened, both as to the wrong of making his charges before he has established his facts, and the folly of building up a mountain of grievances which a few strokes from a competent hand will bring down upon his head.

It is a sign of the times that the Victorian Government have re-adjusted their relations with their bankers. Public accounts now assume so great a magnitude that their custody is a matter of first importance, and the handing in, in the put arrangement of the old Oriental is dropped, and the Bank of New South Wales stands out. The breach between the latter and the Government of New South Wales appears to have led the Bank to former alliances with Governments. But, unwarred by this example, the banks are coming in. The significant part of the new arrangement is that it is made with each bank apart from its relation to the Bank Association. The bargain has apparently taken that form in order that the Government should not be liable to fall into the hands of the association, and that it should be possible for these institutions to control public affairs. The mischief might be neither greater nor smaller, because either one bank or all of them together held that dangerous power; but as a matter of fact automatic tyranny is generally the less desirable. The banks are themselves by the form of contract now adopted. A disagreement with one does not involve a breach with all the rest; and with these conditions it is less likely than with almost any other that a cause of trouble should arise. The moral which lies on the surface of these changes is that every oppressor of his fellow man is bound to put himself on a level with his antagonist. The thing which ultimately prevails is not might but right. The lesson should not be lost, for the inconvenience or the benefit arising between a colonial Government and a bank, or an association of banks, is the same in kind, and different only in degree when compared with like circumstances occurring between the humblest patron and client. The willingness on both sides to enter this new bond suggests that both parties to it see its beneficial bearing, a result which is generally pledged to all fair dealing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, there was only a few minutes' sitting. The members sat at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and proceeded with the President to Government House, and presented to the Governor the Address in Reply. When the House met at the usual hour, the President announced that the Excise and Land Revenue Bill, which had been introduced by the Government, was now before the House. The Bill was then read by the President, and the House proceeded to consider it. The Bill is a measure for the purpose of raising revenue, and is expected to be passed by the House.

the despatch of the New South Wales troops to aid her Majesty's forces in Egypt. Mr. Dalley gave notice of his intention to move the suspension of so much of the Standing Orders as would preclude the passing of the Indemnity Bill through all its stages in one day.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday granted leave of absence for the present session to the Premier (Mr. Alexander Stuart). The motion for the election of Mr. Cameron to the position of Chairman of Committees was carried as a formal motion. The debate on the motion for the adoption of the address in reply to the Governor's speech was continued, and a good number of speeches were made, but there was not much light thrown on the matter. Shortly before midnight the debate was adjourned, Mr. DIBBS expressing the hope that they would get to a division on the following day.

The action of the House of Representatives was continued yesterday, but defendant's case was not concluded when the Court adjourned. In the Banco Court the action of Lobb v. Amos Brothers lasted all day, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with £150 damages, and costs. The action of the House of Representatives was continued yesterday, but defendant's case was not concluded when the Court adjourned. In the Banco Court the action of Lobb v. Amos Brothers lasted all day, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with £150 damages, and costs.

The work of laying the line of nine-inch ball and socket pipes across the Harbour from Dawson's Point to Milson's Point was completed on Wednesday afternoon, and a constant stream of water was forced through the pipes from the Governor's launch *Souley* for the purpose of testing the pipes. The pipes have been tested on two occasions to a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch without the slightest signs of leakage, which is a great success. The distance on the ground line, as shown by the crew, is 1128 feet, and the greatest depth is 65 feet below low water. The work was arranged and the pipes designed by Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. It was a work requiring great care and foresight. Great credit is due to the divers Cameron and Sterling for the skill they displayed in laying the pipes and bolting them together in so strong a current, and in such a considerable depth of water.

The Royal Commission on the Conservation of Water met yesterday, the president, Mr. W. J. Lyons, M.L.A., being in the chair. The following members were also present:—Mr. W. B. Dalley, M.L.A., Mr. J. B. Dalley, M.L.A., Mr. F. A. Franklin, C.E., Mr. F. B. Gippe, C.E., Mr. R. L. Murray, M.L.A., and Mr. D. McMorris, B.E. The Lake George water supply scheme was again discussed, and the Commission decided to recommend the Government to have the necessary survey made. In cases where the Commission points to the possibility of diverting rivers through certain lines of country, an examination of the positions will be made by members of the Commission or their officers, in order to ascertain the drainage lines, and also to decide whether or not extended surveys should be made. Mr. Gippe, who presided over the meeting, is about to proceed to the Lake River to survey a spot where, it has been asserted on trustworthy evidence, there exists a gap that might be converted into a very large reservoir. Mr. Gippe submitted a number of suggestions as to the scope of the inquiry which the Commission is engaged.

The meeting of the Council of the Municipalities of the County of Cumberland was held at the residence of Mr. W. T. Potts, M.L.A., who is about to leave the colony on a visit to Egypt, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain, has been empowered by the Commission to visit the various municipalities, and to report on the condition of the water supply, and the possibility of diverting certain streams into the Municipality to increase its volume.

It is pretty well known that inhabitants occasionally clutch pipes and address them familiarly as friends and "old fellows," but seldom do sober people make the mistake some of the Sydney people are guilty of. For the better keeping of the pavement of the city streets, which has been placed at convenient intervals along the principal pavements, and into these scavengers and tradespeople place dust and scraps of paper until they can be removed by the Corporation carts. Several persons were mistaken the bins for letter-boxes, and when they were filled with scraps of paper, and they have dropped so many letters into them that it has become necessary for the postal authorities to draw the attention of the Mayor to the fact. His Worship, upon the receipt of a letter on the subject, has instructed the City Surveyor to cause the word "letter-box" to be painted on each bin, so that people may know the exact purpose for which it was designed.

One of the officers of the Department of Public Instruction, Mr. Booth, having obtained leave of absence from his duties, and being about to visit England, was entertained by his fellow-officers after the close of business yesterday, and good wishes for his voyage were generally expressed by them. Mr. Booth has been upwards of 18 years in the educational service of the colony.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. G. Robertson and Co., a copy of "A New Geography for Australian Pupils," by Alexander Sutherland, M.A., Melbourne. In this work the author has endeavoured to put together the routine usually pursued by compilers of school books. He has made it a pleasant narrative rather than a formidable array of facts, but, while it avoids tedious details, none of the salient points are omitted. The scholar is taken on a mental journey all over the world, and the geography of the world is put in a pleasant and engaging manner which, as far as geography is concerned, appears to set at naught the old aphorism that there is no royal road to learning. The author states that he has drawn upon some four or five hundred volumes in preparing his work, and he professes with the statement that the pupil must read a map before him.

Settling of the Central Criminal Court were continued before His Honor Mr. Justice Tane at the Darlinghurst Courthouse yesterday. Mr. W. J. Foster and Mr. Gibson prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. The Gibbs abortion case, in which T. M. Sheridan and his wife were concerned, was resumed and occupied the attention of the Court throughout the greater portion of the day. The prisoners were found guilty and were remanded for sentence. A young man named Frederick Elliott was acquitted upon a charge of housebreaking. The Court adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

It is utterly out of accord with the temper of the times and the actual condition of things. The one thing needful to any Administration in our time is that it shall have the confidence of the party which raised it to power. So long as we have government by party, it does not appear reasonable to expect that we shall ever come to have the system of government by party, nor does any one propose any plan in substitution for it. "Until it ceases to exist, and some system of which nobody yet knows anything comes up to take its place, nobody will insist on knowing, and have a perfect right to know, the opinions of statesmen in office on great public questions. Each great party in English politics contains sections which are more willing or anxious to go forward and sections which are anxious to hold back. And none of us are simple enough to suppose that all the members of a Cabinet are in perfect accord, not only as to every question of public interest, but as to the precise terms in which each question should be proposed, and the precise time when it would or would not be proper to make public reference to it. We should have to wait a long time for such a Cabinet, and, if we could get it, it would not be worth the having."

We have been requested to state that His Honor Mr. Justice Fauson sent in to the hon. secretaries of the St. Patrick's Langue a letter of apology for his unavoidable absence on Tuesday night.

A MEETING of the Canon Allwood Testimonial Committee will be held in St. James' Vestry at 4.30 on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of the organ recital which is to take place at 3 p.m. to-morrow in the Great Hall of the University. The programme is as follows:—1. Prelude and Fugue, Sebastian Bach; 2. March, "Le Froquent" (Mozart); 3. Adagio, Weber; 4. Allegro, Mozart; 5. "Grand March," Schumann; 6. Minuet, Beethoven; 7. Selection, Mendelssohn; 8. "March," Schumann; 9. "March," Schumann; 10. "March," Schumann; 11. "March," Schumann; 12. "March," Schumann; 13. "March," Schumann; 14. "March," Schumann; 15. "March," Schumann; 16. "March," Schumann; 17. "March," Schumann; 18. "March," Schumann; 19. "March," Schumann; 20. "March," Schumann; 21. "March," Schumann; 22. "March," Schumann; 23. "March," Schumann; 24. "March," Schumann; 25. "March," Schumann; 26. "March," Schumann; 27. "March," Schumann; 28. "March," Schumann; 29. "March," Schumann; 30. "March," Schumann; 31. 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Per a.s. Indus.

by order of the
 Executors of the late R. A. A. Morehead, Esq.,
 on MONDAY, MARCH 23, at 11 a.m.,
 at his late
 RESIDENCE, PHILLIP-STREET, NEXT GOVERNMENT
 PRINTING OFFICE,
 the
 PERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
 consisting of
 ONE CUP CUP GLASS, HANDMADE CHINA BREAKFAST
 SERVICE, LARGE BRASS RANGE, BRASS PRIZE
 FIVE TELESCOPE DINING TABLE
 MASONIC MARGONY DINING-ROOM CHAIRS
 SILVER-PLATED ENGLISH SILVERWARE
 IRONED BRUSSELS CARPETS
 FIVE HALL LAMPS
 ONE HORNWOOD DRAWING-ROOM STOVE
 WOOD COTTAGE FURNITURE, by Auster Press
 IRISH KIDDERMAN FURNITURE and BEDDING
 TWEED CHINA CUPBOARD
 THE FOLLOWING PATENT MANGLE
 on Utensils, &c.
 GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, FURNITURE WARE-
 HOUSEMEN, COMMISSION AGENTS, &c.
 RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been
 favoured with instructions from the executors of the late
 R. A. Morehead, Esq., to hold a public auction, at the pre-
 mises, PHILLIP-STREET North, on MONDAY, March 23, at 11 a.m.,
 THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and
 EFFECTS.
 * CATALOGUES OBTAINABLE AT THE ROOMS.
 INSPECTION INVITED FROM 2 p.m. on SATURDAY.
 SIGNIFICANT JEWELLERY, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
 VALUABLE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
 the
 STERLING SILVER MASONIC REGALIA,
 VALUABLE COSTLY DIAMOND GOODS,
 &c., &c.
 In the Immortal Estate
 MESSRS. MILLS BROTHERS,
 Wholesale Jewellers,
 Pitt-street
 FOUR MAMMOTH
 and IMPERATIVE SALES
 TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, at 11 a.m.,
 SUPERBLY FINISHED ENGLISH-MADE
 JEWELLERY
 VERY VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES, by Martindale, Richard-
 son, Slaughter, Marston, Renard, and others,
 and VERY VALUABLE GOLD and SILVER
 GENTLEMEN'S VALUABLE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
 & R. WATCHES, by Rosebank, Hoddell, Waltham, and
 other makers,
 DIAMOND BROOCHES,
 STERLING SILVER
 MASONIC CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
 at the
 AUSTRALIAN AUCTION SALE ROOMS,
 Spring-street, Sydney
 on THE ABOVE DATES.
 Removed in
 RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB'S AUCTION ROOMS,
 Spring-street,
 for convenience of sale.
 The being a
 HANDRUPT STOCK,
 most favourable opportunity is placed within the reach of
 ALL CLAIMERS
 if the Jewellers trade throughout this and the neighbouring
 colonies of supplying

THE STOCK WILL BE ARRANGED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION ON FRIDAY, 25th MARCH, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and SATURDAY, 26th, from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m., MONDAY, 28th, from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m., and TUESDAY, 29th, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon days.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUES obtainable at the Rooms.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, COUNTRY JEWELLERS, PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, CONNOISSEURS, and the MASONIC BROTHERN.

RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received information to sell by public auction, at the Auctioneers, Berlin Street, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, commencing each day at 11 a.m.

In the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Messrs. MILLS BROTHERS, Wholesale Jewellers, Filled with

THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE STOCK OF JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, STERLING SILVER, and MASONIC REGALIA, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUES OBTAINABLE THROUGH POST.

INSPECTION INVITED ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the following days before commencement of sale.

PRICES—Under £50, cash; above £50 and under £100, 3 days; above £100 and under £500, 8 and 6 months; above £500, 4, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 25th MARCH, at 11 a.m., at

BARHAM, BOURKE-STREET, WOOLWOOLOO, the residence of the late HON. E. DEAS THOMPSON,

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE EFFECTS, comprising—

GLASSWARE, China, Dining Room Chairs, Dining Wagon, Drawing Room Chairs, Bedstead, Dining ROOM SUITE, Marqueterie Inlaid LOOZ TABLE, Bedstead Grand TIANPORE BED by Bord Brothers, CUPBOARD, Hall Furniture, Bedstead BONAIR, Bed Room Furniture, WARDROBES, CHESTS, DRAWERS, WARDSTANDS, Towel Horse, BEDSTRAITS and SLEEPING.

FURNITURE BYERS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSE—GLASS, and GENERAL FURNITURE.

RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received information to sell by public auction, at Barham, Bourke-street, WOOLWOOLOO, on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, at 11 a.m.,

THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

VIC E. J. Murphy, Esq., Mark No. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Residence of J. Murphy, Esq., corner of Kent and Liverpool Streets.

Continuation Sale by Auction of the Balance of his Stock of Women's, Men's, and Youths' Clothing of every description, and

and Coloured Stripes, Singlets, Neckties, Collar-strips, Portulicorns, Cuffs, Neckties, Trunks, and Cases, Bedsteads, Bedsteads, and Bedsteads, and

L. DUNN and SON are instructed, by J. Murphy, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Barham, Bourke-street, THURSDAY, 28th March, at 10 o'clock, The above.

FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, of Groceries, comprising Tea, Sugars, Flour, Olives' and

[illegible]

MAID and WAITRES

George Hotel, King and George streets.
D, a respectable young GIRL, 220, Devon-
shire-street, Sney Hills.
D, little GIRL to mind baby, sleep at home.
D, 108, Devonshire-street, Sney Hills.
D, a HOUSEMAID, assist in waiting.
D, Dining Rooms, 790, George-street.
D, a young MAN to make highly useful in a
Hotel, F. R. Larkins.
D, BOYS. Apply John A. Abtsalom, tin-
smith, 112, Regent-street, Bedford.
D, good General, 31, MARK LANE.

D, a young Woman as General **SERVANT**,
 815, Liverpool-street, St. Vincent-terrace.
 D, a respectable, careful Girl, as **NURSE**,
 Mrs. King, Maranah, Bishop's Avenue, Waverley.
 D, a respectable Girl as **PARLOURMAID**,
 Apply 39, Phillips-street.
 D, a respectable Girl as **NURSE**. Apply
 Spain Cook Hotel, Kent-street North.
 D, at once, a respectable **LAD**, good refe-
 renceable, Apply 4, Notts St. Haymarket.

D, a good strong LAD or young MAN, for
and shoe-work. Butcher, 47, King-street.
D, TIPCARTS. Contractor, Sussex and
Bathurst streets.
D, a General SERVANT. Apply Avoca,
Regent-street, Paddington.
D, good General Servant, in small family;
nays, in factories. Puerth and Hall, 285, Pitt-st.
D, immediately, a respectable GIRL, about
apply Richmond Villa, Junction-road, summer hill.
D, GIRL, to mind baby, and make herself

D, second Cook, priv.: Men or Ladies, used to assist in clothes shops, &c. 83. Market-street.

D, a young Girl as NURSE. Apply Mrs. Kirt, Railway Bridge, Petersham.
D, 2 smart WAITRESSES, or Waiter; good wages. Hogan, 182, George-street North.
D, a smart LAD, for bakehouse. Apply Baumann, 107, Pitt-street.
D, MAN, to open up drain. Apply early, at Office Restaurant, Barnack-street.
D, a WAITER or WAITRESS. Thomas's, 117, Regent-street, Chippendale.
D, 6 MEN, need to hawking. James Tas-

21, George-street west, 2000 wages.
D, a good second WAITER, used to restaurant, 48, King-street.
D, Cook and Landreux, House and Parlor useful Boy, 2034, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
D, careful GIRL as Nurse for Infant, Foley's White Horse Hotel, George-street.
D, General SERVANT, strong, willing, good wages. Applies after 10, 211, George-street.
D, a HOUSEKEEPER. Mark Bury, No. 7, Miller's-road, Miller's Point.
D, useful Man's friend, 405, Market-street.

D, a useful little GIRL, 120, Victoria-
street, back Sacred Heart.

D, General SERVANT, sleep at home. 54,
Sun-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Crown-street, S. H.

D, a LABOUREE to lay drain-pipes. Back
fr. Jones', draper, King-street, Newtown.

D, a tidy, respectable GIRL, about 14, fond
; Protestant. 18, Waking-street, Newtown.

D, respectable young Girl, for general house
Exchange Hotel, corner Pitt and Bridge streets.

D, a respectable little. Apply A. Gripps,
14, Upper-street-coventry.

D, a respectable young GIRL, to look after Mrs. Bruton 9, Westwood-court, Phillips-st.

D, Office BOY, living Surry Hills preferred. nces. 48, Philip-street, near Bent-street.

D, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. 34, Oxford-street.

D, a Smart BOY for the Shop. Apply J. Graham, tailor, 75, Oxford-street.

D, a good General SERVANT, retd., no children. 227, William-street.

D. A COOK & LAUNDRESS for private

D, a respectable GIRL. Apply 116, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

D, a young GIRL, to assist in housework
chez. Lambert Lodge, Maurice-st., Potts Point.

D, 2 strong active LADS. Dickson and
Luc, 97, Goulburn-street.

D, smart Youth as B. OTS; references.
Enter 10 a.m. Tenby Club, Wynyard-square.

D, a young Girl as General MAQUINANY.
J. J. Phillips, Jordan House, 129, Macquarie-st.

D, a GIRL. Apply Mrs. Mills, 100, Regent-
street, Redfern.

D, respectable GIRL to mind children and

D, new! good wages. Youngster Hotel, Crooked St.
D, useful GIRL, about 12 or 13. - Veneta.
D, Paper-read, Woolahra.
D, good General SERVANT, 4 in family,
kopt. Moro, Crooked-street, Petersham.
D, respectable girl (Protestant) as General
wages. Mrs. Tillock, Kilmington. Additional, Plm.
D, a NURSEMAID. Apply 14 Homebank-
street, of Williams-street, Dainghurst.
D, at once, a General SERVANT for small
Apply 136, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst.
D, at once, a General SERVANT, apply at once.

D, a strong young GIRL for general
D, a respectable young GIRL for general
D, a strong MAN to drive a car. Apply
D, a respectable young WOMAN, to make
D, a good General SERVANT for the King

D **For the country, a good and LAUNDRESS**, Protestant, 2 in family. Apply at 163, Marquand-street.

D, NURSES, for the Infants' Home, Ash-
burys 12s to 15s per week; references required.
interview on Saturday, 21st instant.

D, a good COOK; must be well in washing.
Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Glenhead, Newcom-street.

D, for the country, a strong GIRL, about 13

D. a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. G. Walker, Tarring, John-street, Ashford, or George Corn Exchange, Haymarket.

D. H. and P. Maid, first-class hotel; P. M. 8. private, one house; C and Laurence, P. M. 8. assist children, Wandsworth; Nurse, assist house-
parent, Eureka Registry, Colchester-on-sea.

D. 20 LABOURERS, at Vulcan Brick-
st, Peters, Cooke River, from 8 o'clock this day,

D, Married Couple, man gardener, wife
Married Couple, man as cook, wife landress
Married Couple, man groom and gardener, wife
res. 44, Hunter-street.

D. 5 HOUSEMAIDS for first-class Hotels
No. 185; a General Servant for small family, near
C and E, 185; also, H. and P., 151 (North
1 P., 185 country); a Landress, assist Hotel
country; 18 young General Servants; Nursery (Ge-
org), 230, Simmonds' Reg. 272, Castillon-st.
D, a Footman for town, good wages; a Chinese
D, 25, hotel, mountains; a Man of Youth and
No. 185, country; 2 (Groceries and Groceries,
Gardener, milk, 2 women (mountains); 2;
and dairy, near 185 and 185; a Youth use

Y MORNING HERALD.
 SUBSCRIPTIONS: £1 12s. per annum.
 This rate is for payment in advance.
 The credit charge will be £2 10s. per annum.
 Payments under six lines will be charged to
 the point if booked.
 Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money
 Order or Stamp.
 Notices are classified as far as possible, for convenient
 reference, and a guarantee is given that they shall appear timely.

are exercised in regard to the due insertion of the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible through accident or from other causes; and reserve to themselves the right of omitting advertisements may deem objectionable, even although such may have been received and paid for in the usual way.

In answer to the inquiries of the proprietors, the Herald Office, replies to advertisements the Herald Office; but the proprietors do not assume any responsibility in this respect.

Advertisements for Births, Marriages, and Deaths cannot be inserted in this paper without the name and address of the person:

NOTICES cannot be inserted unless certified as authentic by the Minister or Registrar.
No rule is rendered necessary in consequence of the above notices having been sent for publication for moving respectable persons.

and published by JOHN FAIRBairn and SONS,
of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter
March 26, 1867.